THE FARMERS' VINDICATOR.

The Farmer's Vindicator.

JACKSON, MISS., OCT. 31, 1873.

E. G. WALL, Editor.

	TERMS:
For one year, For six month	in advance

For all local and logal advertising, we charge \$150 per square for the first insertion, and \$1.00 per square for each additional insertion.

insertion. *
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NOTICE TO EXCHANGES.

Our exchanges will please send their favors only to the VINDICATOR, as it will take the place of the Field and ciate editor. Factory.

The Paper Dynasty, and the

country; when all the landed pro- least degree. perty was vested in the lords and Dr. P. has made a sad mistake barons, and the people had no rights when he imagines I had the least idea money rings, to sap the very foundation of constituting myself "his guardian." top of they ow he was he his accriforce. The times have changed, It would be egotism to suppose that force. The times have changed, It would be egotism to suppose I were opprobiously termed.

or will not perceive that there is a vast of Husbandry from assaults by which difference in the situation and feelings the Southern Farmer, through its ediof the people of this country and those torial department, had attempted to of the despotic governments of Europe. defame and injure that Order, I only They forget that at this moment our complied with the obligation incumproperty is more widely and equally distributed among the people than among the phantons of the property is more widely and equally distributed among the people than among the phantons of the proposed shaft was more directly distributed among the phantons of the proposed shaft was more directly distributed among the phantons of the proposed shaft was more directly distributed among the phantons of the proposed shaft was more directly distributed among the people than the poisoned shaft was more directly distributed. nobility, and have a great deal more faith. regard for them. And why should they not? Their interests are vested in the lands upon which they live, and from which they produce the aggregated wealth of these money lords of the nation.

of the wealthy people of this country? Are they not (we say it in no disparagement, but in high commendation) men who began the world com- November, 1873. paratively poor, with ordinary educamake them so much wiser than their Mechanical Association, will be held neighbors? Is it because they live in at Meridian, commencing on Tuesday, better style, ride in fine carriages, and November 18, and continue four days. have more money, or at least more Exhibitors from all parts of the Does a man become wiser, stronger, to attend.

or more virtuous and patriotic, because For the Farmers' Vindicator.] he has a fine house over his head? The Situation, and the Planters Does he love his country the better because he has a French cook, a box at bills of exchange, bank promises and changes, and merchants generally planted "to the hand," and industry and enpremely ridiculous.

For the Farmers' Vindicator.] REPLY TO DR. M. W. PHILIPS.

To Dr. P.: The attempt, or desire to break down your paper, by the writer, or other person within his knowledge, is here emphatically denied, excepting only the heavy blows in that direction, made by your asso-

With no wish to enter into personalities, or of censorship over you as an editor, I only sought to call your attention, as senior editor, to the slan-Railroad managers, bankers, and, in derous attack of the Southern Farmer fact, every class of men with whom in- on the Order to which we both belong, telligence is a moving force, perceive, for which the senior editor is construcacknowledge, and act upon a common tively responsible; but at the same interest, and why not the farmers? time exonerating you from the direct The moment the farmers are called responsibility, and binting at the neupon, or rather forced, to combine for cessity of some action on your part to the preservation of their rights, for save your paper from a fate all could sooth, the community is in danger! foresee such a course, if persisted Property is no longer secure, and life in, must consign it to; the manner of is in jeopardy. This cry of Commune! accomplishing which you only could and cant, has descended to us from be the judge, and choose for yourself. those times when the farmers and la- In this no unkind feelings toward boring classes had no stake in the yourself or interest, entered in the

The scrip and bond nobility of this would add to the happiness or useful-Republic have adopted towards the ness of either, as Patrons. Our oblifree and should-be independent far- gations to the Order should be suffimers, the same manners and lan-cient "dictation" in all matters of guage which the feudal barons used to- the kind, and to it alone were apolowards their serfs and villains, as they gies due, and expected to be made. Prompted alone by the desire to guard These would-be lordlings of the and defend the good name and the monopoly and paper dynasty, can not honorable and just aims of the Patrons people, we mean emphatically the bent on every member to be vigilant in class who dig the wealth of this nation protecting and forwarding its welfare, out of the soil, is in possession of a in which I feel assurance of being susgreater portion of the property and in- tained by every member in good telligence of this country, by tenfold, standing, and more especially by the than all the creatures of the moropoly wives and mothers, the daughters and among the phantoms of the monopoly aimed. Will the guardianship undersystem, and so much the better. As taken by the writer, to defend them to the intelligence of the farmers, let from foul calumny be recognized as any man talk with them, and if he does logitimately exercised? With no other not learn something it is his own fault. Interest to serve beyond that which is They are as well acquainted with the here made plainly apparent, the genrights of person and property, as the eral approval of the Order is the only most illustrious of the bond and scrip reward hoped for, by theirs in good

> Fraternally yours, H. O. DIXON. Hinds Co., Miss.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

The Jackson, Miss., State Fair has Who and what are a great majority been postponed until the 10th of November, 1873.

The Copiah County Fair, at Hazle-

The second annual Fair, 1873, of tion and limited means? What should the East Mississippi Agricultural and credit than their poorer neighbors? United States are repectfully invited

and Merchants.

One intelligent utterance only is the opera, and a cushioned pew in the heard amid the universal clamor for talk with the VINDICATOR. church? Or does he grow more the planters to hurry their cotton forlearned, logical and profound by the ward and pay their debts, which has ing crops. intense study of the day-book, ledger, come from boards of trade, cotton exnotes of hand? Of all the countries throughout the South, without the on the face of the earth, this is the one least regard to the sacrifices and loss lbs. of seed cotton or 16 bushels of corn per where the claims of wealth and aristo- the planters must necessarily be sub- acre. There is not a sufficiency of corn cracy are the most unfounded, absurd jected to, under the present deranged and ridiculous. With no claim to here- state of commerce arising from the ditary distinctions, with no exclusive crisis in financial affairs, which has rights, except what they derive from driven currency from sight, and ren- short, money will necessarily be unusually chartered monopolies, the assumption dered the negotiation of exchange an of aristocratic airs and claims are su- impossibility, except at a ruinous discount, leaving the cotton market, and the interests of the producers at the mercy of a few heartless speculators, who can and will dictate their own terms. To this appears in pointed contrast the following resolution of the Meridian Board of Trade:

Resolved further, That it is the sense of this Board, in view of the financial crisis now upon the country, that the agricultural interest of this section should be regarded as paramount, and protected, if possible, against the operations of sharpers or monetary panies, whatever fate may betide other inte-

The authors of this resolution only, appear to have properly comprehended the situation, and its bearing upon their own interests, and the paramount interests of their section generally, in recognizing the fact that agriculture is the predominant interest, and on which all others depend, and therefore should be sustained.

This is so clearly a self-evident fact, that it needs no argument to support it, and it seems strange that men so intelligent, as our merchants as a class generally are, should so far loose sight of their own, and all other local interests, in the future, as to be willing instruments in the hands of Northern

the will and ters for all time to ... this attempt be successful, an annual repetition may be expected.

The universal call on the planters that comes from the merchants, is a clear admission of the entire dependence of their business on agriculture, and if the latter has need at times to advocate call upon the former for assistance, it should not be set down as admitting its inferior or servile relation to commerce, but, at the least, only that of equals affording mutual aid for mutual profits. But this clamprous demand all be proud? has the sound of the sharp crack of the master's whip in it, and is not of that compromising character which should necessary to meet difficulties and bear duction of commission and charges, by which the sacrifices the planters are expected to make could be reduced, thereby tending to an equitable division of the losses; to the contrary, the planter is required to foot up the whole loss, even if it takes his all.

The inequality and injustice of this is as apparent as the dependence of the business of those who make the demand on the planter is a clear and fixed fact, and if they, in their shortfixed fact, and if they, in their short-sighted policy, destroy the prosperity of agriculture, their own occupation will have no foundation for existence in the general desolution which must prevail as a consequence. Then let commerce take the wiser council, as recognized and expressed in the Meri-dian resolution, to be the proper policy, and never loose sight of the fact there-in stated, that agriculture is the parahurst, is postponed until the 5th of in stated, that agriculture is the paramount interest, and in sustaining or depressing it, the wings of commerce will be spread or clipped in like proportion.

D. portion.

Hinds Co., Miss.

N.B.—Sinte writing the above, the crack of the whip has been too sharp for the Meridian merchants, and without any change for the better in the situation, they have gone back on their own intelligent action. D.

For the Europes' Vindicator.) Economize and Plant More Grain.

BRO. WALL: Shut in by rain from out door labor, I ask the privilege of a desultory

In this part of the "vineyard" the weather

Except where there was a small crop ergy exercised in the cultivation, the yield does not exceed a half crop-say 400 to 500 made to supply us another year. A few weeks more of good weather and the cotton will all be ready for market.

The price is low. The crop being very scarce. Economy must be the "watch-word" with all good Grangers-Economy in the broadest signification of the term.

There has been a greater inquiry for seed wheat and rye than I have known for several years. This is a stop in the right direc-

And I would suggest that it is economy to prepare the land well designed for small grain, as well as any and all other crops.

I prepared my land for wheat by running subsoil plow in every turn-plow furrow. Then harrowed well, sowed the grain broadeast and harrowed it in. There is now " fine stand" up; and I intend in February to sow five quarts of red clover seed per acre, and when it is up, with from 3 to 6 leaves, sow on the wheat and clover about 100 lbs. of plaster (gypsum) per acre.

The land is thin, would not produce more than 20 bushels of corn per acre, yet I feel certain of from 20 to 25 bushels of wheat from this crop, and a stand of clover on the land, which no hot summer's sun, no drought will injure.

The land having been well prepared, the application of plaster enables the tender clover to survive the most unfavorable sea-

Each succeeding spring give it the benefit of about 156 lbs, of plaster per acre, and for two years it will yield 3 tons of hay per

I would, however, recommend that the second crop (the third year from time of sowing) be turned under with two-horse plows-to be planted ensuing spring in corn, the corn to be followed with wheat and without any expense for clover seed you will have a beter stand than ever, the preparation for putting in the wheat having

ought the clover seed to the surface. Before closing, will your modesty allow ne to sav a fear, words of our Organ, the

o Visit Grange rooms of the regret, they were subscribers to that paper, which above all others it is our duty to sustain liberally—be-

let. It is the Organ of our Order in the

2d. Its Editor was the only member of the Press, who, when we were in our in aries when we were weak and meded assistance and support, dared openly and holdly to advocate our cause in Mississippi.

3d. It is the cheapest paper in the State Now that we have grown strong-become a power in the land-What Press is it that does not "sound our praise,"

Will not the Order step forward at or and strengthen the hands of him who furnishes us with an Organ of which we should

Fraternally yours,

TO THE UNINITIATED.

BRO. WALL: Many not informed with regard to the working of our Order, are of the opinion that when they join a Grange

WE are informed by Bro. Williams Secretary State Grange of Mississippi, that 416 Granges had been organized up to Octo-Dec 23, 1873.

BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

A call for a Bee-Keepers' Convention, of the State of Mississippi, to meet at Jackson, at the Aparian Department, on the Fair Grounds, at two o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the Oats 13th of Nov., 1873, for the purpose of acquiring and disseminating aparian knowledge, and to protect ourselves k from the various humbugs on beekeeping that may be offered for mie to our people.

W. F. STANDEFER, Hinds. ED. JACK, Rankin. T. F. SIME. September, 1873.

For the Farmers' Vindicator.] A PATRONS BANK.

DEAR SIR: The great crisis at present in noney matters has, I am glad to see, set the farmers, the party most interested in its final issue, thinking for a remedy to prevent a repetition of the same in future, and is I consider it the duty of every one to give his ideas, so that out of the many suggestions some little good may be selected, therefore take the liberty to make the following, which has been suggested to me by the name of our societies-Granges, a word taken from the French, meaning barn, or warehouse.

Let the members of the Order in each county create a bank, to be known as the Patrons' bank, whose duty it will be to make advances on cotton actually raised, not over half its market value, said cotton to be deposited in the banks or warehouses, and subject to sale only when the members of the association so ordain. By this means the Granges could accumulate sufficient cotton together to make it an object for the manufacturer, or his agent, to deal directly with the Granges, thus doing away with that dangerous class, to us, of middlemen, and speculators, who do all the mischief.

The advantages of this plan are: first, the farmers would get the full value of their cotton; secondly, money crisis, such as is provailing at present, would affect them but little, if at all; thirdly, they could ascertain to a bale the amount raised and in market, and by that knowledge know what to expect and ask for their cotton. But to carry out this plan, and make it effective, it is necessary that farmers should raise most, if not all, their provisions at home, and never be in debt more than half the value of their cotton crop. And it is easy to accomplish this in our favored climate, where every product of the soil, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, grows with so little labor, and nearly the year round.

Yours fraternally, SAMURL PHILLIPS. Overseer Kosclusko Grange. Kosciusko, Miss., Oct. 27, 1878.

THE Georgia Grange says: "From the official returns of crops from forty-four Granges in this State, we find the number of acres planted in cotton to be 65,890, and the number of bales of cotton that will be made on the same at 20,878, or an average of about 314 acres per bale.

The acres in corn-47,001-probably yield 422,006, or an awarage of little over 9 bushels

The ritual and mapped of the Order of the Patrons of Rusbandry is to be translat-ed to payerman, and it is said German Ledges are to be formed in the West.

MARKETS.

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—Cottos: rdinary, 14½(g)14½(c); strict good ary, 14½(g)15c.; low midding, 5%c.; strict low midding, 15½(g)

New York, Oct. 28, B-losed irregular; middling 55c. Sales to-day 2300 be 96 bules; gross, 4880 balos, beady, with sales of follows: October, 14 17-55c; November, 145/2014 17-52c; December 14 25-32 to 14 10-16c; January, 14 15-16 to —e.; February, 134 to 15 5-16c; Maxeb, 153/2 to 15 9-16c; April, 15% to 15 15-16c.

they will be obligated to trade, sbuy and sell through the Grange. Others, equally uninformed, think that a property qualification is required.

Assurance, through The Vendeator, of this error, will relieve all such of their mistaken views.

Fraternally yours,

Granger.

Gran

mand at 88c.

St. Louis. Oct. 28.—Cotton dell and lower; middling, 14½c. Flour quiet and mechanged, with very little doung. Wheat firmer for high grades, which are scarce; low to medium grades dull; No. 2 spring Chiengo, \$1; No. 3 fall, \$1 25; No. 2 red winter, \$1 50. Corn easier; No. 2 R2c. in elevator. Whisky steady, 50c. Pork lower, \$13 256, 15 50. Dry sait ments and baron dull; only small jobbing and order trade. Lard unchanged.

Louisville, Oct. 28.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling, 14½c. Hagging quiet, 15%(6/14½c. Flour good and unchanged. Wheat dull, \$1 15 to \$1.30, on arrival. Corn quiet, 20 to 65c. sholled and sacked. Onte quiet, 20 to 65c. sholled and sacked. Onte quiet, \$1650c. sacked. Provisions